

Even minimal signals (less than 100mw) in the HF bands can travel hundreds or thousands of miles. This raises several issues with BPL:

- The radio spectrum is governed by international treaty. How do we implement a system that potentially infringes on radio services in other countries? If we ignore our obligations under those treaties, how do we protect our spectrum from their transmissions?
- Since transmissions travel hundred or thousands of miles, how do we identify and mitigate interference to essential services? How will the FCC sort out BPL transmissions from multiple sources traveling from systems hundreds or thousands of miles from the receiver? What will be the cumulative effect of hundreds of multiple BPL signals covering on a receiver?
- If BPL transmissions (either direct or propagated) cause an airplane to lose communication and it crashes, or an emergency public service to miss a call, who bears the responsibility? Can the FCC assure the public that this won't happen?

The principal inputs and opinions to the BPL decision-making process regarding generation of or susceptibility to interference are all of a subjective nature. No real electromagnetic interference engineering appears to have gone into this technology. Before any deployment of this technology can be considered by the FCC, such an engineering assessment appears to be a requirement to avoid widespread, difficult-to-mitigate interference problems.